VOL. I. [169] No. 22

The *NORTH-CAROLINA* MAGAZINE; OR, UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER.

From FRIDAY OCTOBER 26, to FRIDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1764.

From the MONITOR.

SET the Sort, or Scheme of Government be what it will, thoſe are ill Governments where ill Men govern, or are generally employed in the Offices of State. Yet this is an Evil under the Sun, to which all Things under the Sun are ſubject, not only by Accident, but even by natural Diſpoſitions.

How can a Prince, ſays Sir William Temple, always chooſe well ſuch as he employs, when Mens Diſpoſitions are ſo eaſily miſtaken, and their Abilities too? How deceitful are Appearances? How falſe are Mens Profeſſions? How hidden are their Hearts? How diſguiſed their Principals? How uncertain their Humours?—Many Men come out, when they come into great and public Employments; the Weakneſs of whoſe Heads or Hearts would never have been diſcovered, had they kept within their private Spheres of Life. Beſides Princes, who ſee with other Mens Eyes, and hear with other Mens Ears; or are confined in their Choice of Servants to a ſmall Number of Courtiers, who give their Attendance about the Court, in order to advance themſelves to Honours, to Fortunes, to Places and Employments, do not always prefer the beſt and wiſeſt to the great Offices of State; but moſt commonly they chooſe Men the leaſt worthy of the Royal Favour and Confidence, leaſt capable to manage an important Truſt; and better Servants to their own private Intereſt, than to the Government.

The Needy, the Ambitious, the Half-witted, the Proud, the Covetous, are ever reſtleſs to get into public Employments.—The Froward, the Buſy, the Bold, the Sufficient, purſue their Game with more Paſſion, Endeavour, Application, and thereby often ſucceed, where better Men would fail.

Yet all theſe cover their Intentions with moſt worthy Pretenſes, and thoſe Patriotick Sayings, *That Men are not born for themſelves, and muſt ſacrafice their Lives for the Public, as well as their Time, and their Health*; though it is certain they mean quite the contrary.

The Danger in ſuch a Caſe ariſes from a Faction between thoſe Subjects that would ſupport Government, and thoſe that would ruin it, or rather between thoſe that poſſeſs the Honours and Advantages of it; and thoſe that, under Pretence of reforming, deſign chiefly to change the Hands it is in, and care little what becomes of the reſt. When theſe Storms are raiſed, the Wiſe and the Good are either diſgraced, or laid aſide, or retire of themſelves, and leave the Scene free to ſuch as are moſt eager and moſt active to get upon the Stage.

This is ſuch a Danger as will ſooner or later eat out the vitals of Government, unleſs the Prince and State conſult their own Safety, by avoiding all Innovations in antient and eſtabliſhed Forms and Laws, eſpecially thoſe concerning Liberty, Property, and Religion, and thereby leave the Channel of known and common Juſtice clean and undiſturbed; and by purſuing the true and common Intereſt of the Nation, they govern without eſpouſing any Party, except in ſuch Caſes where they muſt incline to one or the other: Then let them

chooſe

chooſe or favour that Party which is moſt popular, or wherein the greateſt and ſtrongeſt Part of the People appear to be engaged; for, as the End of Government ſeems to be the *Salus Populi*, ſo the Strength of the Government is the Conſent of the People.

PETERSBOURG, June 12.

THE Treaty concluded here between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia, on the 11th of April, is in Subſtance as follows: —By articles 1ſt and 2d, A treaty of defenſive Alliance, and a mutual guaranty are agreed to, after reſerving the liberty of concluding other treaties not contrary to the preſent.—3d—9th. In caſe of a foreign attack, 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry are promiſed, three months after the firſt requiſition; to be continued till a ceſſation of hoſtilities. If theſe are not ſufficient, means are to be concerted to employ additional forces. The troops to be paid and furniſhed with ammuuition by the aſſiſted. The troops to receive orders from their own General, and to have their own religion and laws. 10th, No peace, &c. to be concluded without mutual conſent.——11th, In caſe of war on the part of the aſſiſting party, it ſhall be exempted from furniſhing its quota, or ſhall be at liberty to withdraw its forces, after two months notice.—12th, A free commerce between the two ſtates.—13th and 14th, The treaty to be in force eight years, and renewable before the expiration, according to circumſtances. Ratifications to be exchanged in ſix weeks.—By a *ſecret* article it is engaged, To maintain to Poland its rights of a Free Election, and to prevent all Hereditary ſucceſſion.

Paris, June 2. The Sieur Pean, whoſe ſentence was deferred at the time that M. Bigot, and the others employed in Canada received theirs, was condemned the 25th ult. to 600,000 livres reſtitution, and to remain in priſon until the money is paid.

Leghorn, June 18. It is ſtrongly reported, that Great-Britain oppoſes the ſending a body of French troops into Corſica.

Cadiz, June 12. The laſt letters from the coaſt of Barbary, dated the 24th of May, adviſe, that the king of Morocco intends to ſend to ſea this year, from different ports, 18 corſairs, viz. 4 frigates from 20 to 26 guns, 4 xebecks from 20 to 28 guns, 2 ſmall xebecks, and 8 gallies. Great preparations are alſo making to finiſh the 50 gun ſhip, this year, building at Sallee.

Warſaw, June 15. Moſt of the Ruſſian troops have left the neighbourhood of that city, and it is thought more than ever, that neither the Ottoman Porte nor the Khan of the Tarters will march any of their troops to ſupport the party which oppoſes the Diet.

The Prince de Schoniach, Ambaſſadour from the King of Pruſſia, gave freſh aſſurances the day before yeſterday to the Houſe of Czatorinſki, that his Pruſſian Majeſty perſiſts invariably in his principles with regard to the election; and as the Miniſters from Ruſſia have declared the ſame firmneſs in their Sovereign, the Diet begin to be perſuaded that they ſhall not ſee a foreign Prince aſcend the throne, but a Piaſte, and even the perſon they had pitched upon.

The 7th inſt. the Marquis d'Argenſon Paulmy, the French Ambaſſadour here, took leave of the Prince Primate, and declared to him that the King his maſter did not think proper he ſhould reſide in a divided republic, and in the preſence of foreign troops. The Marquis ſet out the next day.

Liſbon, May 17. This day Mr. William Elſdon, an Engliſhman, and major of a body of Engineers, had the honour to kiſs their Majeſty's hands, having been preſented them for launching the Noſſa Senhora do Pillar man of war, of 74 guns, which operation had been twice before attempted, without ſucceſs.

Algiers, June 4. Commodore Harriſon, ſailed from hence to Mahon, after three weeks ſtay here. In the evening, the veſſel bound for Portſmouth, having on board his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Yorke's horſes, put back to this port, by reaſon of contrary winds.

Hague, July 22. They write from Madrid, that that Court begins to take Umbrage at that of Liſbon's continuing to repair their fortified towns, and augmenting their ſea and land forces, which neither the court of Spain nor that of France can ſee without a jealous eye, eſpecially as the Portugueſe ſeem greatly devoted to the intereſt of the court of Great-Britain, with whom they have not long ſince concluded a treaty, and in conſequence of which, the courts of Madrid and Verſailles have agreed to counteract that of Portugal, in caſe ſhe ſhould attempt any thing againſt their common intereſt.

Rome, May 15. The Duke of York, on his departure from hence, was waited on by the Prince Don Paul Borgheſe, and the Grand Prior

Prior Corſini, who preſented to him, in the name of this city, a picture in moſaick work, repreſenting the genius of painting, done from the original of Carlo Maratto; and another in tapeſtry, of the Sybil, copied from Guerchin, beſides 24 volumes of gravings of the ancient and modern edifices of Rome.

LONDON, *June* 25.

The William, captain John Waddel, of New-York, from Monto Chriſto, with ſugar and rum, paſſed the ſound the 12th inſt. for Peterſbourg, ſuppoſed to be the firſt ſhip that ever went from America with a cargo of goods from Ruſſia.

Letters from Ratiſbon, of the 18th inſtant, adviſe, that Philip Stanhope, Miniſter from the Court of Great Britain to that of Saxony, is arrived there.

On Thurſday Evening the Hon. Thomas Boone, Eſq; Governor of South Carolina, arrived in Town from thence, but laſt from Portſmouth; and Yeſterday he waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and was graciouſly received.

It is reported that the Caſtles and other fortifications in Scotland, will ſhortly be ſurveyed and put into thorough repair.

July 4. It was Yeſterday reported, that orders were ſent to the Governor of Newfoundland to admit no French Ships of war within a certain latitude of thoſe ſeas, except in caſe of diſtreſs.

It is confidently aſſerted, that our ambaſſador at a certain court, will ſhortly return to England.

July 9. According to advices from Spain, the naval forces of that kingdom are equipping with the greateſt diligence in all their ports.

They write from Berlin, that a very important Negociation is on Foot between the King of Pruſſia and the Margrave of Bareith; the principal Object of which is, as ſome People pretend, the Ceſſion of the Margraviate of Bareith to the King of Pruſſia, on certain Conditions ſtipulated between them.

They write from Brunſwick, that the Hereditary Prince, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Auguſta of England, his Conſort, the Prince Royal of Pruſſia, his Brothers, with the Princes Frederick and Hen. Charles, arrived there the 8th Inſt. from Berlin.

The Ceres, Capt. Tatham, ſailed on the 16th of March from St. Anne's in Jamaica; and after attempting to beat through the Windward Paſſage, was obliged to bear away for Montegue Bay, where ſhe arrived without any Damage, and ſailed from thence one Week before the Sally, Curtis, who is arrived in this River, after a Paſſage of 8 Weeks.

L'Amphion, a French Man of War of 50 Guns, and the Frigate La Licorne of 30 Guns, ſailed from Breſt the 11th inſt. to protect the French Fiſhery on the Banks of Newfoundland.

We learn from Cadiz, that they are very buſy in all the ſea ports of Spain, in building, with the greateſt expedition, ſeveral ſhips of the line of battle and frigates.

Yeſterday the Purſer of the Britannia Eaſt India Ship, capt. Rouſe, arrived at the India Houſe with the agreeable news of her ſafe arrival in the Downs from Canton; ſhe was 9 weeks on her paſſage from St. Helena; when ſhe came from China, ſhe left 9 Engliſh ſhips there.

A Daniſh China ſhip, the Queen Julian Maria, capt. Holm, arrived at Copenhagen the 17th inſt. and has bro't home 846,69 lb. of divers ſorts of Teas.

A Diſtemper has lately broke out among the horned cattle, in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Lisbon, dated the 9th of June, to his correſpondent in London.

"We have little talked of here but the loſs ſuſtained by the burning of our Cuſtom-houſe, which is computed at 800,000 l. and is ſuppoſed, by moſt people, to be done by ſome of the under officers, who often make a practice of ſtealing things, but perhaps met ſomething valuable, and had an opportunity they could not withſtand, and to cover their villainy, ſet the whole on fire.—It is remarkable, that no ſmoakers, or any other fire, was admitted near this place, except in the ſealing-office, where no fire had been for the three preceding days, and this diſmal cataſtrophe took its riſe a great diſtance from the ſaid office, in a place where many valuable things were depoſited.—The court give out induſtriouſly, that the ſtrangers loſt but a trifle, and their ſubjects ſuffer almoſt the whole. This is done to ſtop the great clamour of the factory, who cry aloud at not having a Cuſtom Houſe built of ſtone, according to his Majeſty's

Majeſty's promiſe immediately after the earthquake, and for which purpoſe four per cent. was levied on all goods imported, which duty amounts to a ſum ſufficient to build conſiderably greater than was neceſſary."

One Day laſt Week as the King and Queen were getting out of their Poſt Chariot at Kew, ſeveral Children were gathered round to ſee them, and among the reſt was a very fine Boy, of Four Years old, juſt breeched, who immediately attracted the Eye of his Majeſty; and on putting his Hand on the Head of the Lad, aſked him, Whoſe Boy he was? the Child ſmartly replied, He was his Daddy's Boy. He was then aſked, Who his Daddy was? to which he anſwered, The King's Waterman. His Majeſty then ordered him to kneel down, and he ſhould kiſs the Queen's Hand; to which the Boy objected, and ſaid, No, I will not kneel down to kiſs the Queen's Hand, becauſe I ſhall dirt my new Breeches. However, his Majeſty was ſo well pleaſed with the Behaviour of the Child that he gave him two Guineas, and the Queen gave him three.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 6.

We hear that Ten Deputies from the Dalawares, Shawaneſs, Hurons of Sanduſky, and other Indians of the Countries between Lake Erie and the Ohio, met Col. Bradſtreet, at Preſque Iſle, on his Way to their Country, with the Forces under his Command, and in the moſt ſubmiſſive Manner begged for Peace; which he granted them on Terms to the Purport following. 1. That all the Priſoners in their Hands ſhould be delivered to him at Sanduſky in 15 Days. 2. That they ſhould renounce all Claims to the Poſts and Forts we now have in their Country; and that we ſhall be at Liberty to erect as many more as we think neceſſary to ſecure our Trade; and that they ſhall cede to us for ever, as much Land round each Fort as a Cannon Shot can fly over, on which our People may raiſe Proviſions. 3. That if any Indian hereafter kill any Engliſhman, he ſhall be delivered up by his Nation, and tried by the Engliſh Laws, only to have half the Jury Indians.—And if any other Nation renew the War, the reſt ſhall join us to bring them to Reaſon. 4. That ſix of the Deputies ſhall remain with him as Hoſtages, and the other four, with an Engliſh Officer, and one of our Indians, ſhall proceed immediately to acquaint thoſe Nations with theſe Terms of Peace, and forward the Collecting of the Priſoners, to be ready at the Day appointed.

Tis ſaid that the Colonel has told them, that if this Peace is not confirmed by their Chief, no other will be granted them; and that if they continue the War, they ſhall find their Country filled with Warriors immediately, who will cut them off from the Face of the Earth.

It ſeems the Motion of two Armies at once toward their Country, viz. That under Col. Bradſtreet, from Niagara; and that from this Province, under Col. Bouquet, has greatly intimidated thoſe People; who at firſt haughtily ſtood out, and refuſed to meet Sir William Johnſon at the Congreſs of Niagara.—We wiſh the eaſy Terms they have obtained, without having ſuffered for their late Perfidy, or made any adequate Reſtitution or Satisfaction for the Robberies and Murders they committed, may not encourage them more readily to engage in freſh Hoſtilities, on every little Occaſion.

New-York, Sept. 27. We are adviſed by private Letters, that a War with Spain is ſhortly expected.

WILMINGTON, October 17.

Since our Laſt the Snow Friendſhip, Captain Veriner, arrived in this River from London; on board which Veſſel the Hon. JOHN TRYAN, our Lieutenant-Governor, his Lady and Family, came Paſſengers. His Honour was ſaluted by a Diſcharge of the Guns of Fort Johnſton.

Captain Veriner, on the 19th of Auguſt laſt, being in Latitude 32: 15 North, and Longitude 15: 48 Weſt from London, then ſteering W. by N. for Madeira, at Meridian fell in with the Sloop Tyge, John Barns Maſter, belonging to New-London, but ſailed laſt from Cork, bound to Barbadoes; had been out 15 Days and had ſprung a Leak, and thrown overboard Half of her Cargo; had 5 Feet Water in her Hold; both Pumps working, and three Buckets and a Tub with a Whip, all bailing; which hard Labour they ſaid they had been conſtantly at two Days and Nights, and were very much fatigued, and unable to continue any longer at the Pumps, &c. they therefore deſired Capt. Veriner to take them all on board; and as Capt. Veriner told them he expected to ſee the Iſland of Madeira that Night or the next Morning, it gave them freſh Spirits, eſpecially as they judged themſelves at a great Diſtance from the Land; at Three P. M. the ſaid Maſter got his Long Boat in the Tackles, ready to aſſiſt them, and with 4 Hands and himſelf and Carpen-

ter, went on board to endeavour to ſtop the Leak, but could not get at it: The Maſter of the Sloop was doing his Utmoſt Endeavour to keep her free, as was his whole Company; and they all agreed to ſtay by her as long as the Maſter thought proper: At 5 P. M. Capt. Veriner went on board again, and took from on board the ſaid Sloop Mrs. Sealy and her Son, about Seven Years of Age, who were made faſt with a Rope and lowered over the Quarter, the Sea running ſo high that it was impoſſible to get them into the Boat any other Way; at Midnight they fired Guns, and told Capt. Veriner that ſhe gained ſo faſt upon them that they expected her to go down every Moment; upon which he ſent his Boat on board, and in four ſeperate Turns got them all on board the Friendſhip; and the ſaid Sloop ſunk in one Hour after: The above People were all kindly received and well uſed by the Hon. Col. TRYAN, who had exerted himſelf greatly, and was very anxious the whole Time for their Safety. The next Day ſaw the Iſland of Madera, and landed them there, being 14 in Number. On the 25th of September, in Lat. 26: 30 N. Long. 60: 00 Weſt, Capt. Veriner ſaw a Parcel of Lumber, a Cheſt and Hamper, floating, which he imagined belonged to ſome Veſſel loſt.

On Saturday laſt the Brigantine Hannah, Capt. Thomas Brown, belonging to Plymouth, in England, came into this River. She ſailed from Boſton the 27th ult. and on the 5th of October, being off Cape Hatteraſs, had a moſt voilent Gale at E. N. E. in which ſhe ſhifted her Hold, loſt all her Maſts, Rigging, &c. and had nothing left except her Bowſprit. The Storm continued for two Hours.

The Ship Tracey, Capt. Pring, ſailed from Boſton for this Port two Days before Capt. Brown.

The Brig Peace and Plenty, Capt. Loring, was to ſail for this Port alſo, a few Days after Capt. Brown; on board of whom were Paſſengers John Lyon, of this Town, Eſq; a Brother of Captain Lobb's, and ſome Ladies.

His Majeſty's Ship Viper, Jacob Lobb, Eſq; Commander, is come into Cape-Fear River, having loſt ſome of her Maſts, and received other Damage in the Gale of Wind that happened on the Fifth Inſtant.

October 24. Thurſday laſt arrived here the ſhip Harriot, Capt. L. Duncan, (in which ſhip Samuel Stradwick, Eſq; his wife and family, came paſſengers) from England. The Hon. Col. TRYAN's Lady came up from Brunſwick in ſaid ſhip, and was received with the greateſt reſpect, by the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Borough.

On Friday the Hon. Col. TRYAN, our Lieut. Governor, came up to town, in the Viper man of war's barge, accompanied by Jacob Lobb, Eſq; commander of the Viper; and was received with all due reſpect; a ſalute of 17 guns being fired from our wharf, which was anſwered by a diſcharge of 7 guns from the Harriott, Capt. Duncan.--- The town was illuminated, and every ſuitable Mark of reſpect ſhewn, on the occaſion.

The SPEECH of his Excellency *ARTHUR DOBBS*, Eſq; Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Province of *North Carolina*, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame,

To the General Aſſembly of ſaid Province, met at Wilmington, *October* 25th, 1764.

Honourable Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

THE War, which had been ſo glorioufly carried on by his Majeſty, in Defence of the Liberties and Poſſeſſions of Britain, under the Conduct, and by the Aſſiſtance of Divine Providence, being happily terminated by a glorious, ſafe and honourable Peace, which has ſecured the civil and religious Liberties of Europe, and more immediately thoſe of Great-Britain, and her Colonies, by the Acceſſion of ſo extenſive an Empire, on this Continent, and an unbounded Commerce over the whole Globe; by which we are ſecured from the Encroachments of our moſt dangerous and hereditary Enemies, and a Peace with all our Indian Enemies on this Continent, is concluded. Upon Account of theſe happy Events, and having no Inſtructions from his Majeſty to demand any public Aid, I have nothing to recommend to you, but the maintaining the Forts already erected, and the amending and continuing ſuch Laws as were poſtponed, being not thoroughly digeſted, laſt Seſſion, viz. The Superior and Inferior Court Bills, and the Inſpection Bill; and the framing others which may be beneficial to the Trade, Commerce, and interior Improvement of the Province; particularly Schools for the Education of Youth; which have been hitherto too much neglected.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

As it will be for his Majeſty's Service, and a public Advantage to this Province, that you ſhould raiſe a proper Fund to pay the Premiums upon Hemp and Flax, already enacted: And alſo, a ſmall Duty upon Tonnage, to procure a ſafe Navigation into the ſeveral Ports and Rivers of this Province, by erecting Beacons, where neceſſary, and fixing Buoys

upon the ſeveral Bars; and Stakes to point out the Channels in the ſeveral Rivers of this Province: And alſo, a proper Sum for Contingencies, to anſwer the Neceſſities of the Government.

I therefore recommend it you, to raiſe theſe Supplies upon Luxuries, by adding a Duty upon Wine, Spirits, and other fermented Liquors imported, (except from Great-Britain,) and upon all brought in by Land from the adjoining Colonies; and to re-enact a former Act upon all other Goods imported or brought in from the neighbouring Colonies.

Honourable Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

I leave it to your Conſideration, whether it won't be of public Benefit, when the Number of ſmall Paper Bills are ſo much worn and diminiſhed, that you ſhould concur in ordering a reaſonable Sum of the Money granted by Parliament to this Province, to be remitted over in the Copper Coin of Britain; or in ſuch Coin as his Majeſty may be pleaſed to order to be coined in the Tower of London, of equal Value, for this Province; which will be of great Uſe to the Poor, in the Markets of this Province.

As I hope you will unite in framing ſalutary Laws, for the general Benefit of this Province, I ſhall ſincerely and heartily concur with you in every Meaſure, conſiſtent with his Majeſty's Inſtructions, and the general Benefit of Great-Britain and its Colonies, whoſe Intereſt is, and always ought to be, inſeperable.

Advertiſements.

SAMUEL CORNELL,

Takes this Method to acquaint his Cuſtomers, and Others, who will pleaſe to favour him with their Orders, that he has juſt Imported in the Sally *and* Betſey, *Capt.* Hibbs, *from* Briſtol, *a very large and compleat Aſſortment of* European *GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon; which he will ſell at his Store in* Newbern, *on the very loweſt Terms, for ready Money, or Country Produce,* viz.

SCOTCH, britiſh, and german oznabrigs, 3-4 and 7-8 dowlas, 3-4 and 7-8 garlix, prince's linen, 3-4 7-8 and yard wide iriſh linen, iriſh ſheeting do. long and piſtol lawns, plain and flowered do. cambrick, coarſe and fine callico, fine chints, 6-4 7-4 and 8-4 diaper table cloths, ſilk handkerchiefs, ſcotch linen do. 10 nail, 11 nail, 3-4 and 7-8 linen check, 73-4-8 and yard wide cotton do. yard and 3-8 do. for womens aprons, boys youths, and mens felt hats, mens caſtor and beaver do. ſtriped and roſe blankets, 6-4 7-4 8-4 and 9-4 blue green, red, and ſpotted rugs, 8-4 and 9-4 cotten counterpanes, 6-4 and 7-4 coarſe, midling, and ſuperfine broad cloths, 7-8 and 6-4 plain and napped bearſkins, 6-4 blue, red, millied and plain duffil, red, blue, and green halfthicks, 3-4 and 6-4 frizes and ſtrouds, fearnought, welch cottens and breacoons for negro cloathing, ſhaloons, durants and tammies of different colours, callimanco, cazblets and fagathie, do. german ſerge, fuſtian and everlaſting, black bombazine, black and blue taffety, brocaded camblet and new faſhioned ſilk figured ſtuff for womens gowns, mecklenburgh brocade for do. a compleat aſſortment of ribbands, ſilk and worſted ferreting and gartering, mens and boys worſted and ſilk caps, mens yarn, worſted and ſilk hoes, womens worſted do. red, blue, and black knit breeches patterns, ſilk and hair twiſt, do. buttons, common metal buttons, gilt and pinchbeck new pattern do. ſewing ſilk, different colours, coloured and ſcotch thread, ſewing needles and pins, a large aſſortment of writing paper, do. of pewter, viz plates, diſhes, baſons, pint and quart pots, do. tankards, poringers, table and tea ſpoons, common and very neat penknives, cuttoe and claſp do. table knives and forks of different kinds, 9 by 7 and 10 by 8 window glaſs in quarter Boxes, cotten, wool and toe cards, playing do bed ticking and boulſtering do. 6-4 7-4 and 8-4 bunts, padlocks, ſtock and cheſt do. gun locks, broad axes and falling do. broad and narrow hoes, carpenters, coopers, and ſhoemakers tools, croſs-cut ſaws from 6 to 7 and a half feet long, pit ſaws, do. with tillers and files, common and ſteel plated hand ſaws, tenon do. white metal, braſs, and pinchbeck buckles, ſnaffle and ſhort hunting bridle bits, ſwivel and plain ſtirrup irons, with ſundry other ſadlery, box irons with heaters, ſad irons, braſs cocks with and without keys, gun powder, ſhot of all ſizes, with bar lead, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. and 30d. flat-pointed nails, hooks and hinges, HL do. frying pans, gridirons, and chafingdiſhes, tea kettles, iron pots ſorted from one to 20 gallons, fire tongs and ſhovels, common and very neat ſpades and iron-bound ſhovels, neat walnut ſtocked guns, common trading do. brimſtone, allom, copperas, and ſaltpetre, bohea tea, pepper and allſpice, cinnamon and nutmegs, ſhort and long briſtol pipes, twig horſe whips, half and whole hunters do. beſt twill'd hair ſifters, ſmall tooth ivory combs, horn do. an aſſortment of white ſtone plates and diſhes, half point, quart, half gallon, gallon, and two gallon glaſs bottles, a parcel of briſtol ſtone jugs, ſorted from half gallon to 5 gallons, an aſſortment of bottle caſes from 6 to 15 bottles, with bottles from half

half gallon to 3 gallons, crates of common yellow ware ſorted, a large quantity of grindſtones, blue and white pint and quart ſtone mugs, delf bowles ſorted from pint to two gallons, a quantity of cordage, bedcords, drumlines, ſail makers twine, taylors ſhears, ſciſſars, wire mouſe-traps, tap borers, ſpike gimblets, common and box-handle nail do. beſt oil gun flints, double flint wine and ale glaſſes, with tumblers and vinegar cruets, plain and fringed ſaddle houſing, reap hooks and ſcythes, braſs and ſtone ſleeve buttons, razors, womens ſcarlet and blue cloth cloaks, ſlates and pencils, bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling books, pſalters and primmers, glouceſter cheeſe and bottled beer.

Said Cornell has alſo a quantity of rum, ſugar, and melaſſes, which he will ſell cheap by the hogſhead or barrel; and will give the higheſt prices for all manner of Country Produce.

Juſt imported in the Brig. CHANCE, *Capt.* SHEPHERD, *and to be SOLD by the Subſcriber in* Newbern, *for ready Money, or Country Produce*;

Twenty very likely young SLAVES.

SAMUEL CORNELL.

Clearmont, Sept. 21, 1764.

THIS is to inform the Public, that as I have ſuch repeated Acts of Villany committed on my Plantation, by my own Negroes, in ſtealing my Corn, Potatoes, &c. and carrying the ſame to Town, and there diſpoſe of them to Perſons who make it their conſtant Practice to deal with Negroes: I am, for the future, determined to proſecute, with the utmoſt Rigour of the law; any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall deal in any Manner or or Reſpect whatſoever with any of my Negroes, without their firſt producing to the Purchaſer a Certificate, ſigned by Me, of their having Leave to diſpoſe of the Commodity offered for Sale. And any Perſon that will inform Me, ſo that his Teſtimony will ſupport a legal Proſecution, of any Perſon or Perſons hereafter dealing with any of my Slaves, without the Certificate aforeſaid, ſhall be paid a Reward of *Forty Shillings* Proclamation Money, for each Proſecution which his Evidence will ſupport, by *Thomas Clifford Howe.*

LOST out of the Subſcriber's Pocket, a ſmall Pinch beck Watch, with a Steel Chain, the Dyal Plate gilt, the Gilding wore off the back-ſide of her, has no Number, but in the upper Part of the Pendulum has a ſmall Diamon cut Stone confined to the Cock by a ſmall Screw-pin, the Makers Name *Herbt. Bayly, London.* Any Perſon that will bring her to me ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, and no Queſtions aſked.

JOHN RAWLINS.

Newbern, Oct. 26, 1764.

Juſt Imported from BRISTOL,

And to be SOLD at the Store of John Williams, *in this Town, an Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the Country; among many other Things, the following Articles,* viz.

VARIOUS ſorts of linen and cotten check, woollen cloths, choice cotten velvets, fuſtian and jeans, linen and romal hankerchiefs, mens, womens, and boys knit and wove kendal ſtockings, darning worſted in balls, ſadlers girt webbs, fine worſted garters, bindings, laces, chair and hand whips, roſin-ſtrainers, and wire ſeives of different fineſſes for rice, wheat, corn meal and flour, mens ſhoes and buckles, braſs inkpots and fountain pens, with divers kinds of hard wares, viz. chappel needles, ſharp and blunt points from the maker in *London*, beſt common do. from the ſame, ſquare point do. and white ſewing ſilk for breeches makers and glovers, ſewing ſilk of various other colours, ſail needles, a great variety of fiſh hooks, and fine twine for hanging netts, mill-ſaws, pit, croſs-cut, hand, panel, tenon, ſaſh, dovetail, wood cutters webbs, and compaſs ſaws, with ſuitable files for the whole, and ſome ſorts of ſmiths files and raſps, moſt kinds of carpenters and joiners edge tools, with choice coopers jointer irons, bricklayers and plaiſterers trowels.

The following MEDICINES, freſh and new, from the original warehouſe, and true preparers in LONDON, *viz. James's* fever powder, *Lockyer's* pills, *Turlington's* balſam, *Bateman's* drops, *Hooper's* pills, *Frances's* elixir, *Ratcliff's* purging elixir, *Anderſon's* pills, *Godfrey's* cordials, antimony and flour of ſulphur,—a great variety of new and ſecond hand books; among which are ſeveral concordances and ſmall dictionaries, *Martin's* philoſophical Grammer, writing copper plates, *&c.*—A great variety of watchmakers working tools and utenſils, *viz.* Main ſprings, pendulum-wire, chains, chain hooks, hands, verges, wheels and pinnions, ſpring buttons, pendants, watch keys and ſtrings, gravers, broaches, drills, harbours, and moſt kinds of files in the watchmaking way, and a couple of found WATCHES, *&c. &c.* to be ſold at reaſonable rates, by

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of the Hon. RICHARD SPAIGHT, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be ſettled. And thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment immediately, without further Trouble.

Thomas Clifford Howe,
Elizabeth Howe, Admtrx.

Newbern, Sept. 7. 1764.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be
PUBLISHED,

A Collection of all the Acts of ASSEMBLY of this Province, in Force and Uſe, from the firſt Settlement of the Province in the Year 1715, to the Year 1751; being a complete Reviſal of the Laws publiſhed by the Commiſſioners ſome Years ago, down to that Time. This Work is deſigned as the Firſt Volume of a complete Sett of all the Laws of the Province down to the preſent Time, the Second Volume from the Year 1751, to the preſent Time, being already publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printer hereof. In this WORK, all the repealed Laws, and thoſe that have had their Effect, expired, or obſolete, will be left out, all but the Titles, with marginal Notes and References, ſhewing when repealed, or how otherwiſe provided for. To which will be added, a complete General Index to both Volumes; with all the CHARTERS granted to the Province by King *CHARLES* the Second. Perſons inclinable to have them bound and Lettered, by applying to the Printer hereof, ſhall have their Orders immediately complied with.

Lately PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing Office* in

NEWBERN;

A Collection of all the ACTS OF ASSEMBLY of the Province of *North Carolina*, in Force and Uſe, ſince the Reviſal of the LAWS in the Year 1751: Together with an exact Table. To which is prefixed, a Liſt of the Names of thoſe Gentlemen who ſubſcribed for the BOOK.

To be SOLD,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing 520 Acres, lying in *Chowan* County, pleaſantly ſituated on *Edenton* Bay, and divided from the Town Lands, by a ſmall Creek: There is a genteel Dwelling-Houſe, with all convenient Out-Houſes on it, being the Seat of the late Hon. *John Rieuſſett*, Eſq. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to

John Harvey,
Joſeph Hewes, } *Executors.*
Samuel Swift,

Cuſtom Houſe, Port Beaufort.

THE Honourable Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, having been inform'd that Compoſitions have been frequently enter'd into for the Duties impoſed by the Acts of 6 *Geo.* II. payable to his Majeſty at the Ports of *America*, give this Publick Notice, That whoever will make Diſcovery of any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall have been guilty of entering into, or conniving at ſuch Compoſitions, to *John Temple*, Eſq; or *Peter Randolph*, Eſq; Surveyors-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in *North-America*, or other Principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, the Collector, or Comptroller, of any Port, except the Port where ſuch Fraud was enter'd into, ſo that the Parties offending may be convicted thereof, and the Duties recover'd to the Crown, ſhall receive One Third Part of the Duties ſo recover'd.

Robert Palmer.

WANTED,

A Perſon that underſtands tending a Saw-Mill. Any Perſon inclinable to undertake, may meet with great Encouragement by applying to the Printer. Alſo, wanted a Mill-Wright, that would undertake the building of a Saw-Mill, and making a tumbling Dam over a very rapid Stream.

Lately PUBLISHED,

THE Acts of Aſſembly, paſſed laſt Seſſions, at *Wilmington.*

ALSO,

THE JOURNAL of the Houſe of Aſſembly, at the laſt Sea a at *Wilmington.*

NEWBERN: Printed by JAMES DAVIS, by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this MAGAZINE, at 4 *d.* a Number. ADVERTISEMENTS are inſerted, at *Three Shillings* the firſt Week, and *Two Shillings* for every Continuance. Any ſingle Number may be had to complete Setts, at 4 *d.*